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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS**

UNITED STATES of AMERICA,) Case No.: 07-00008
Plaintiff,)
v.)
JEFFREY H. BORJA,)
Defendant.)
)
)
)
) GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED
) JURY INSTRUCTIONS
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The United States hereby submits its proposed jury instructions in the above-referenced case.

Respectfully Submitted,

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CRAIG N. MOORE
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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS**

UNITED STATES of AMERICA,) Case No.: 07-00008
Plaintiff,)
v.)
JEFFREY H. BORJA,) JURY INSTRUCTIONS
Defendant.)
)
) Trial Date: July 2, 2007
) Trial Time: 9:00 a.m.
) Trial Judge: Hon. Alex R. Munson

ALEX R. MUNSON
United States District Court Judge

Dated: _____

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1 1. FUNCTION OF JURY

2 MEMBERS OF THE JURY, NOW THAT YOU HAVE HEARD ALL THE
3 EVIDENCE, IT IS MY DUTY TO INSTRUCT YOU ON THE LAW WHICH
4 APPLIES TO THIS CASE. A COPY OF THESE INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE
5 AVAILABLE IN THE JURY ROOM FOR YOU TO CONSULT.

7 IT IS YOUR DUTY TO FIND THE FACTS FROM ALL THE EVIDENCE
8 IN THE CASE. TO THOSE FACTS YOU WILL APPLY THE LAW AS I GIVE
9 IT TO YOU. YOU MUST FOLLOW THE LAW AS I GIVE IT TO YOU
10 WHETHER YOU AGREE WITH IT OR NOT. AND YOU MUST NOT BE
11 INFLUENCED BY ANY PERSONAL LIKES OR DISLIKES, OPINIONS,
12 PREJUDICES, OR SYMPATHY. THAT MEANS THAT YOU MUST DECIDE
13 THE CASE SOLELY ON THE EVIDENCE BEFORE YOU. YOU WILL
14 RECALL THAT YOU TOOK AN OATH PROMISING TO DO SO AT THE
15 BEGINNING OF THE CASE.

18 IN FOLLOWING MY INSTRUCTIONS, YOU MUST FOLLOW ALL OF
19 THEM AND NOT SINGLE OUT SOME AND IGNORE OTHERS; THEY ARE
20 ALL EQUIALLY IMPORTANT. YOU MUST NOT READ INTO THESE
21 INSTRUCTIONS OR INTO ANYTHING THE COURT MAY HAVE SAID OR
22 DONE ANY SUGGESTION AS TO WHAT VERDICT YOU SHOULD
23 RETURN -- THAT IS A MATTER ENTIRELY UP TO YOU.

1 2. THE UNITED STATES AS A PARTY

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3 YOU ARE TO PERFORM THE DUTY OF FINDING THE FACTS
4 WITHOUT BIAS OR PREJUDICE AS TO ANY PARTY. YOU ARE TO
5 PERFORM YOUR FINAL DUTY IN AN ATTITUDE OF COMPLETE
6 FAIRNESS AND IMPARTIALITY. THE CASE IS IMPORTANT TO THE
7 GOVERNMENT FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF CRIMINAL LAWS IS A
8 MATTER OF PRIME IMPORTANCE TO THE COMMUNITY. EQUALLY, IT
9 IS IMPORTANT TO THE DEFENDANT WHO IS CHARGED WITH SERIOUS
10 CRIMES. THE FACT THAT THE PROSECUTION IS BROUGHT IN THE
11 NAME OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ENTITLES THE
12 GOVERNMENT TO NO GREATER CONSIDERATION THAN THAT
13 ACCORDED TO ANY OTHER PARTY TO A LITIGATION. BY THE SAME
14 TOKEN, IT IS ENTITLED TO NO LESS CONSIDERATION. ALL PARTIES,
15 WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT OR INDIVIDUALS, STAND AS EQUALS
16 AT THE BAR OF JUSTICE.

1 3. INDICTMENT IS NOT EVIDENCE
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4 THE INDICTMENT IS NOT EVIDENCE. THE DEFENDANT HAS
5 PLEADED NOT GUILTY TO THE CHARGE. THE DEFENDANT IS
6 PRESUMED TO BE INNOCENT AND DOES NOT HAVE TO TESTIFY OR
7 PRESENT ANY EVIDENCE TO PROVE INNOCENCE. THE GOVERNMENT
8 HAS THE BURDEN OF PROVING EVERY ELEMENT OF THE CHARGE
9 BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.
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1 4. RIGHT NOT TO TESTIFY
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A DEFENDANT IN A CRIMINAL CASE HAS A CONSTITUTIONAL
RIGHT NOT TO TESTIFY. NO PRESUMPTION OF GUILT MAY BE
RAISED, AND NO INFERENCE OF ANY KIND MAY BE DRAWN, FROM
THE FACT THAT THE DEFENDANT DID NOT TESTIFY.

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1 5. PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE
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5 AS I TOLD YOU AT THE OUTSET OF THE TRIAL, THIS IS A
6 CRIMINAL CASE IN WHICH THE DEFENDANT IS CHARGED WITH
7 VIOLATING CERTAIN LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. THE CHARGES,
8 HOWEVER, ARE ONLY ALLEGATIONS. THE DEFENDANT IS
9 PRESUMED TO BE INNOCENT OF THOSE CHARGES UNLESS AND UNTIL
10 YOU, THE JURY, FIND BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT THAT
11 DEFENDANT IS GUILTY OF ANY OFFENSE ALLEGED IN THE
12 INDICTMENT.

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1 6. BURDEN OF PROOF
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IN A CRIMINAL CASE, THE GOVERNMENT ALWAYS HAS THE
BURDEN OF PROOF. TO OVERCOME THE PRESUMPTION OF
INNOCENCE AND PROVE THE DEFENDANT GUILTY OF AN OFFENSE,
THE GOVERNMENT MUST PROVE BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT
EACH AND EVERY ELEMENT OF THAT OFFENSE AS CHARGED IN THE
INDICTMENT.

1 7. REASONABLE DOUBT
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PROOF BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT IS PROOF THAT LEAVES
YOU FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT THE DEFENDANT IS GUILTY. IT IS
NOT REQUIRED THAT THE GOVERNMENT PROVE GUILT BEYOND ALL
POSSIBLE DOUBT.

A REASONABLE DOUBT IS A DOUBT BASED UPON REASON AND
COMMON SENSE AND IS NOT BASED PURELY ON SPECULATION. IT
MAY ARISE FROM A CAREFUL AND IMPARTIAL CONSIDERATION OF
ALL THE EVIDENCE, OR FROM LACK OF EVIDENCE.

IF, AFTER A CAREFUL AND IMPARTIAL CONSIDERATION OF ALL
THE EVIDENCE, YOU ARE NOT CONVINCED BEYOND A REASONABLE
DOUBT THAT THE DEFENDANT IS GUILTY, IT IS YOUR DUTY TO FIND
THE DEFENDANT NOT GUILTY. ON THE OTHER HAND, IF AFTER A
CAREFUL AND IMPARTIAL CONSIDERATION OF ALL THE EVIDENCE,
YOU ARE CONVINCED BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT THAT THE
DEFENDANT IS GUILTY, IT IS YOUR DUTY TO FIND THE DEFENDANT
GUILTY.

8. EVIDENCE: DEFINITION

**THE EVIDENCE FROM WHICH YOU ARE TO DECIDE THE FACTS
OF THIS CASE ARE:**

- 1) THE SWORN TESTIMONY OF ANY WITNESS;
 - 2) THE EXHIBITS WHICH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED INTO EVIDENCE;
 - 3) ANY FACTS TO WHICH THE LAWYERS HAVE STIPULATED; AND
 - 4) ANY FACTS OF WHICH THE COURT HAS TAKEN JUDICIAL NOTICE.

1 9. EVIDENCE: WHAT IS NOT EVIDENCE
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4 IN REACHING YOUR VERDICT, YOU MAY CONSIDER ONLY THE
5 EVIDENCE THAT THE COURT HAS RECEIVED, THAT IS, THE
6 TESTIMONY, EXHIBITS, AND ANY STIPULATIONS. CERTAIN THINGS,
7 HOWEVER, ARE NOT EVIDENCE AND YOU MAY NOT CONSIDER THEM
8 IN DECIDING THE FACTS. I WILL LIST THEM FOR YOU:

9 1) ARGUMENTS AND STATEMENTS BY LAWYERS ARE
10 NOT EVIDENCE. THE LAWYERS ARE NOT WITNESSES. WHAT THEY
11 SAY IN THEIR OPENING STATEMENTS, CLOSING ARGUMENTS, AND
12 AT OTHER TIMES IS INTENDED TO HELP YOU INTERPRET THE
13 EVIDENCE, BUT IT IS NOT EVIDENCE. IF THE FACTS AS YOU
14 REMEMBER THEM DIFFER FROM THE WAY THE LAWYERS STATE
15 THEM, YOUR MEMORY OF THEM CONTROLS.

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17 2) QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIONS BY LAWYERS ARE NOT
18 EVIDENCE. ATTORNEYS HAVE A DUTY TO THEIR CLIENTS TO OBJECT
19 WHEN THEY BELIEVE A QUESTION IS IMPROPER UNDER THE RULES
20 OF EVIDENCE. YOU SHOULD NOT BE INFLUENCED BY THE QUESTION,
21 THE OBJECTION, OR THE COURT'S RULING ON IT.

1 3) TESTIMONY THAT HAS BEEN EXCLUDED OR STRICKEN, OR
2 THAT YOU HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO DISREGARD, IS NOT
3 EVIDENCE AND MUST NOT BE CONSIDERED. IN ADDITION, SOME
4 TESTIMONY AND EXHIBITS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED ONLY FOR A
5 LIMITED PURPOSE; WHERE I HAVE GIVEN A LIMITING INSTRUCTION,
6 YOU MUST FOLLOW IT.

8 4) ANYTHING YOU MAY HAVE SEEN OR HEARD WHEN THE
9 COURT WAS NOT IN SESSION IS NOT EVIDENCE. YOU ARE TO DECIDE
10 THE CASE SOLELY ON THE EVIDENCE RECEIVED AT THE TRIAL.
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1 10. EVIDENCE: DIRECT AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL
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4 THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF EVIDENCE, DIRECT AND
5 CIRCUMSTANTIAL. DIRECT EVIDENCE IS DIRECT PROOF OF A FACT,
6 SUCH AS TESTIMONY OF AN EYEWITNESS. CIRCUMSTANTIAL
7 EVIDENCE IS INDIRECT EVIDENCE, THAT IS, PROOF OF A CHAIN OF
8 FACTS FROM WHICH YOU COULD FIND THAT ANOTHER FACT EXISTS,
9 EVEN THOUGH IT HAS NOT BEEN PROVED DIRECTLY. YOU ARE TO
10 CONSIDER BOTH KINDS OF EVIDENCE. THE LAW PERMITS YOU TO
11 GIVE EQUAL WEIGHT TO BOTH, BUT IT IS FOR YOU TO DECIDE HOW
12 MUCH WEIGHT TO GIVE TO ANY EVIDENCE.
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1 11. CONSIDERATION OF THE EVIDENCE
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4 IN DECIDING THE FACTS IN THIS CASE, YOU MAY HAVE TO
5 DECIDE WHICH TESTIMONY TO BELIEVE AND WHICH TESTIMONY
6 NOT TO BELIEVE. YOU MAY BELIEVE EVERYTHING A WITNESS SAYS,
7 OR PART OF IT, OR NONE OF IT.

8 IN CONSIDERING THE TESTIMONY OF ANY WITNESS, YOU MAY
9 TAKE INTO ACCOUNT:

- 10 1) THE OPPORTUNITY AND ABILITY OF THE WITNESS TO SEE
11 OR HEAR OR KNOW THE THINGS TESTIFIED TO;
- 12 2) THE WITNESS' MEMORY;
- 13 3) THE WITNESS' MANNER WHILE TESTIFYING;
- 14 4) THE WITNESS' INTEREST IN THE OUTCOME OF THE CASE
15 AND ANY BIAS OR PREJUDICE;
- 16 5) WHETHER OTHER EVIDENCE CONTRADICTED THE
17 WITNESS' TESTIMONY;
- 18 6) THE REASONABLENESS OF THE WITNESS' TESTIMONY IN
19 LIGHT OF ALL THE EVIDENCE; AND
- 20 7) ANY OTHER FACTORS THAT BEAR ON BELIEVABILITY.

1 THE WEIGHT OF THE EVIDENCE AS TO A FACT DOES NOT
2 NECESSARILY DEPEND ON THE NUMBER OF WITNESSES WHO
3 TESTIFY.

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1 12. EVIDENCE: EXPERT WITNESS
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4 YOU HAVE HEARD TESTIMONY FROM A PERSON WHO, BECAUSE
5 OF EDUCATION OR EXPERIENCE, IS PERMITTED TO STATE OPINIONS
6 AND THE REASONS FOR THEM.
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8 OPINION TESTIMONY SHOULD BE JUDGED JUST LIKE ANY
9 OTHER TESTIMONY. YOU MAY ACCEPT OR REJECT IT, AND GIVE IT
10 AS MUCH WEIGHT AS YOU THINK IT DESERVES, CONSIDERING THE
11 WITNESS'S EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE, THE REASONS GIVEN FOR
12 THE OPINION, AND ALL OTHER EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.
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1 13. EVIDENCE: STATEMENTS BY DEFENDANT
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5 YOU HAVE HEARD TESTIMONY THAT THE DEFENDANT MADE
6 CERTAIN STATEMENTS. IT IS FOR YOU TO DECIDE
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- 8 1) WHETHER THE DEFENDANT MADE ANY STATEMENT; AND
9 2) IF SO, HOW MUCH WEIGHT TO GIVE IT.
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11 IN MAKING THOSE DECISIONS, YOU SHOULD CONSIDER ALL OF
12 THE EVIDENCE ABOUT THE STATEMENT, INCLUDING THE
13 CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH IT MAY HAVE BEEN MADE.
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1 14. CHARGES IN THE INDICTMENT:
2 DISTRIBUTION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
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4 TITLE 21, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 841(a)(1) MAKES IT
5 UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON KNOWINGLY –
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8 “TO ... DISTRIBUTE ... A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.”
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1 15. CHARGES IN THE INDICTMENT:
2 DISTRIBUTION WITHIN ONE THOUSAND FEET OF A SCHOOL
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4 TITLE 21, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 860(a) ALSO MAKES IT
5 UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON KNOWINGLY TO VIOLATE 21 U.S.C. §
6 841(a)(1) BY
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8 “DISTRIBUTING ... A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE IN, ON, OR
9 WITHIN ONE THOUSAND FEET OF, THE REAL PROPERTY COMPRISING
10 A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.”
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1 16. DISTRIBUTION: ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE
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5 COUNT 1 OF THE INDICTMENT CHARGES THAT ON OR ABOUT
6 NOVEMBER 14, 2006 DEFENDANT, JEFFREY H. BORJA, DISTRIBUTED A
7 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, THAT IS, A QUANTITY OF D-
8 METHAMPHETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE IN THE FORM COMMONLY
9 KNOWN AS “ICE.”

10 THE OFFENSE OF DISTRIBUTION OF A CONTROLLED
11 SUBSTANCE, THAT IS, D-METHAMPHETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE IN
12 THE FORM COMMONLY KNOWN AS “ICE,” HAS TWO ELEMENTS:
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14 1) THAT DEFENDANT KNOWINGLY DELIVERED A
15 CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, THAT IS, D-METHAMPHETAMINE
16 HYDROCHLORIDE IN THE FORM COMMONLY KNOWN AS “ICE,” OR
17 SOME OTHER PROHIBITED DRUG; AND

18 2) THAT DEFENDANT KNEW THAT IS WAS
19 D-METHAMPHETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE IN THE FORM COMMONLY
20 KNOWN AS “ICE,” OR SOME OTHER PROHIBITED DRUG.
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1 IT DOES NOT MATTER WHETHER THE DEFENDANT KNEW THAT
2 THE SUBSTANCE WAS METHAMPHETAMINE. IT IS SUFFICIENT THAT
3 THE DEFENDANT KNEW THAT IT WAS SOME KIND OF A PROHIBITED
4 DRUG.

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1 17. WITHIN 1000' OF A SCHOOL:
2 ELEMENTS OF THE OFFENSE
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5 COUNT 1 OF THE INDICTMENT ALSO CHARGES DEFENDANT
6 WITH DISTRIBUTION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE, THAT IS D-
7 METHAMPHETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE IN THE FORM COMMONLY
8 KNOWN AS "ICE" IN, ON, OR WITHIN ONE THOUSAND FEET OF, THE
9 REAL PROPERTY COMPRISING A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SCHOOL.

10 THIS OFFENSE HAS AS AN ELEMENT IN ADDITION TO THOSE OF
11 DISTRIBUTION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE THAT THE DELIVERY
12 OF THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TAKE PLACE IN A SCHOOL, ON
13 THE REAL PROPERTY ON WHICH THE SCHOOL IS LOCATED, OR
14 WITHIN ONE THOUSAND FEET OF SUCH REAL PROPERTY.
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1 18 . KNOWINGLY: DEFINITION
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AN ACT IS DONE KNOWINGLY IF THE DEFENDANT IS AWARE OF
THE ACT AND DOES NOT ACT THROUGH IGNORANCE, MISTAKE, OR
ACCIDENT. THE GOVERNMENT IS NOT REQUIRED TO PROVE THAT
THE DEFENDANT KNEW THAT HIS ACTS OR OMISSIONS WERE
UNLAWFUL. YOU MAY CONSIDER EVIDENCE OF THE DEFENDANT'S
WORDS, ACTS, OR OMISSIONS, ALONG WITH ALL THE OTHER
EVIDENCE, IN DECIDING WHETHER THE DEFENDANT ACTED
KNOWINGLY.

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1 19. TRIAL ON CHARGES IN INDICTMENT
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THE DEFENDANT IS ON TRIAL ONLY FOR THE CRIME CHARGED
IN THE INDICTMENT, NOT FOR ANY OTHER ACTIVITIES.

1 20. ON OR ABOUT: DEFINITION
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6 NOW, I WANT TO SAY A WORD ABOUT THE DATE MENTIONED
7 IN THE INDICTMENT.
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10 THE INDICTMENT CHARGES THAT THE CRIME OCCURRED ON
11 APPROXIMATELY A CERTAIN DATE. THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT
12 HAVE TO PROVE THAT THE CRIMES HAPPENED ON THAT EXACT
13 DATE. BUT THE GOVERNMENT MUST PROVE THAT THE CRIME
14 OCCURRED REASONABLY CLOSE TO THAT DATE.
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1 21. CONDUCT OF DELIBERATIONS
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5 WHEN YOU BEGIN YOUR DELIBERATIONS, YOU SHOULD ELECT
6 ONE MEMBER OF THE JURY AS YOUR FOREPERSON. THAT PERSON
7 WILL PRESIDE OVER THE DELIBERATIONS AND SPEAK FOR YOU
8 HERE IN COURT.

9 YOU WILL THEN DISCUSS THE CASE WITH YOUR FELLOW
10 JURORS TO REACH AGREEMENT IF YOU CAN DO SO. YOUR VERDICT,
11 WHETHER GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY, MUST BE UNANIMOUS.

12 EACH OF YOU MUST DECIDE THE CASE FOR YOURSELF, BUT
13 YOU SHOULD DO SO ONLY AFTER YOU HAVE CONSIDERED ALL THE
14 EVIDENCE, DISCUSSED IT FULLY WITH THE OTHER JURORS, AND
15 LISTENED TO THE VIEWS OF YOUR FELLOW JURORS.

16 DO NOT BE AFRAID TO CHANGE YOUR OPINION IF THE
17 DISCUSSION PERSUADES YOU THAT YOU SHOULD. BUT DO NOT
18 COME TO A DECISION SIMPLY BECAUSE OTHER JURORS THINK IT IS
19 RIGHT.

20 IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU ATTEMPT TO REACH A
21 UNANIMOUS VERDICT BUT, OF COURSE, ONLY IF EACH OF YOU CAN
22 DO SO AFTER HAVING MADE YOUR OWN CONSCIENTIOUS DECISION.
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1 DO NOT CHANGE AN HONEST BELIEF ABOUT THE WEIGHT AND
2 EFFECT OF THE EVIDENCE SIMPLY TO REACH A VERDICT.

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1 22. JUROR NOTES
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4 SOME OF YOU HAVE TAKEN NOTES DURING THE TRIAL.
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6 WHETHER OR NOT YOU TOOK NOTES, YOU SHOULD RELY ON YOUR
7 OWN MEMORY OF WHAT WAS SAID. NOTES ARE ONLY TO ASSIST
8 YOUR MEMORY. YOU SHOULD NOT BE OVERLY INFLUENCED BY THE
9 NOTES.

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1 23. PUNISHMENT IRRELEVANT
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5 THE PUNISHMENT PROVIDED BY LAW FOR THIS CRIME IS FOR
6 THE COURT TO DECIDE. YOU MAY NOT CONSIDER PUNISHMENT IN
7 DECIDING WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT HAS PROVED ITS CASE
8 AGAINST THE DEFENDANTS BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.
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1 24. BASIS OF VERDICT
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5 YOUR VERDICT MUST BE BASED SOLELY ON THE EVIDENCE
6 AND ON THE LAW AS I HAVE GIVEN IT TO YOU IN THESE
7 INSTRUCTIONS. HOWEVER, NOTHING THAT I HAVE SAID OR DONE IS
8 INTENDED TO SUGGEST WHAT YOUR VERDICT SHOULD BE—THAT IS
9 ENTIRELY FOR YOU TO DECIDE.
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1 25. VERDICT FORM

2 A VERDICT FORM HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR YOU. AFTER YOU
3 HAVE REACHED UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT ON A VERDICT, YOUR
4 FOREPERSON WILL FILL IN THE FORM THAT HAS BEEN GIVEN TO
5 YOU, SIGN AND DATE IT, AND ADVISE THE BAILIFF THAT YOU ARE
6 READY TO RETURN TO THE COURTROOM.

1 26. COMMUNICATION WITH THE COURT
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IF IT BECOMES NECESSARY DURING YOUR DELIBERATIONS TO
COMMUNICATE WITH ME, YOU MAY SEND A NOTE THROUGH THE
BAILIFF, SIGNED BY YOUR FOREPERSON OR BY ONE OR MORE
MEMBERS OF THE JURY. NO MEMBER OF THE JURY SHOULD EVER
ATTEMPT TO COMMUNICATE WITH ME EXCEPT BY A SIGNED
WRITING, AND I WILL RESPOND TO THE JURY CONCERNING THE
CASE ONLY IN WRITING, OR HERE IN OPEN COURT. IF YOU SEND OUT
A QUESTION, I WILL CONSULT WITH THE LAWYERS BEFORE
ANSWERING IT, WHICH MAY TAKE SOME TIME. YOU MAY CONTINUE
YOUR DELIBERATIONS WHILE WAITING FOR THE ANSWER TO ANY
QUESTION. REMEMBER THAT YOU ARE NOT TO TELL ANYONE—
INCLUDING ME—HOW THE JURY STANDS, NUMERICALLY OR
OTHERWISE, ON THE QUESTION OF THE GUILT OF THE DEFENDANT,
UNTIL AFTER YOU HAVE REACHED A UNANIMOUS VERDICT OR HAVE
BEEN DISCHARGED.